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LIVESTOCK AND MEATS FIM 9-57 June 18, 1957

U.S. TRADE IN LIVESTOCK,

MEAT, AND MEAT PRODUCTS

The United States is one of the world's largest importers and exporters of meat and meat products. In value, it exports more meat and meat products than it imports. During calendar 1956, U.S. exports of livestock, meat, and meat products totaled \$366,716,000 -- 10 percent more than in 1955.

The value of total U.S. imports of the same classes of products in 1956 was \$211,695,000 -- 10 percent less than in 1955. The total value of exports thus exceeded imports by \$155,021,000. Exports have steadily increased in recent years while imports have been decreasing (Table 1). The largest 1956 gains were recorded in exports of live animals, mohair, tallow and greases, variety meats, hides and skins, beef and veal, and lard.

Exports under Public Law 480

Sizable quantities of beef were shipped to Spain and Israel under Public Law 480. Total shipments of meat and meat products under P.L. 480 were larger in 1956 than in 1955. Lard accounted for 56.4 percent; tallow and greases, 13.3 percent; pork, 4 percent; and beef, 2 percent (Table 5). The value of these products exported under P.L. 480 in 1956 was \$26,909,000 -- about 7.3 percent of the total value of all meat and meat products exported by the United States in 1956.

Overall trade situation

Larger exports of meat and meat products to Europe are likely during calendar 1957. Continuous stepped-up economic activity in Western Europe, increase in population, improved dollar situation, and government programs are among the factors which may contribute to a further increase in Western Europe's imports from the United States (Tables 3 and 4).

U.S. exports are largely packing industry by-products for which there is a limited market in the United States. Exports of these products are essential in maintaining domestic meat prices.

Almost all of this country's meat imports are specialty products of high quality. Some are too costly to be produced profitably in the United States. These are mostly specialty-type meats liked by persons of foreign ancestry and by persons who do not object to the higher price. In general, countries which export specialty-type meats to the United States are good customers for meat, meat by-products, and other agricultural commodities produced in the United States. Most of these exporting countries use the dollars they earn from exports to the United States for imports of lard, tallow and greases, variety meats, hides and skins, and other agricultural commodities from the United States. It is a case of trade being a two-way street. With few exceptions, countries that export meat and meat products to the United States are importers of U.S. farm products (Tables 2 and 6).

Increased exports from the United States have been made at a time when other major exporters such as Argentina, Uruguay, and New Zealand have increased their exports. Accelerated world trade in meat and meat products has largely been due to increased purchasing power of the average consumer in Western Europe and continued economic activity in that area. The fact that U.S. exports during 1956 increased considerably, and imports dropped sharply, reflected the record meat production and the low price for meat in the United States.

Pork products

The most important markets for U.S. pork products are Cuba, West Germany, the Netherlands, Mexico, Panama, the Canal Zone, Venezuela, and the Netherlands Antilles. Importation of U.S. fresh and frozen pork and pork products is prohibited by most pork-importing countries because they fear that vesicular exanthema (VE) and hog cholera may be transmitted to their animals. However, the United States is taking steps to eliminate VE, and hog cholera is successfully being brought under control. When these diseases are eliminated, volume of exports of pork products should increase substantially.

U.S. pork prices are highly competitive in most foreign markets. The fear of VE, however, excludes U.S. pork from the United Kingdom, Canada, Barbados, British Guiana, Colombia, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. Countries which bar U.S. pork because of hog cholera are Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, and Austria. Trinidad, British

Honduras, and Jamaica have recently lifted restrictions on imports of uncured pork. Venezuela has lifted the barrier for pork when it is certified as coming from States free from VE.

Lard

The United States is the leading producer and exporter of lard, tallow and greases. In 1956, the United States accounted for 31 percent of total world lard production, and 83 percent of world exports. This was 611.4 million pounds in 1956, as against 562 million pounds in 1955, and 166 million pounds during the prewar (1935-39) period (Table 7).

The major importers of U.S. lard in 1956 were Cuba and the United Kingdom, followed by Yugoslavia, West Germany, Austria, Canada, Mexico, Guatemala, Bolivia and Peru. These 10 countries took over 93 percent of U.S. lard exports in 1956. Other important producers and exporters of lard are Argentina, France, Denmark, Belgium-Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Argentina increased its exports from 10 million pounds in 1955 to 22 million in 1956, with Peru, the United Kingdom, Chile, and Italy taking most of the shipments. France has increased its exports of lard to West Germany and Italy. It is significant that France's shipments to Italy increased from 1 million pounds in 1955 to 10.5 million in 1956. French lard prices have been competitive with U.S. prices.

Tallow and greases

The United States produced 55 percent of world production of tallow and greases in 1956, and accounted for 83 percent of world exports. U.S. production of tallow and greases has risen substantially since the beginning of World War II although domestic consumption has remained relatively stable. The United States has had to depend increasingly on exports to maintain domestic prices and strengthen meat prices. Western Europe took nearly 60 percent of U.S. exports of tallow and greases in 1956. Leading importers were the Netherlands, Italy, West Germany, Belgium-Luxembourg, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia. Japan was also a large importer, accounting for over 14 percent of U.S. exports. Mexico, Cuba, and Canada, were also good markets (Table 8).

Variety meats

U.S. exports of variety meats in recent years have made spectacular gains. Exports in 1954 were about 46 million pounds; in 1955, 70 million; and in 1956, 99 million. Leading markets have been the Netherlands, West Germany, Canada, France, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland. Shipments to South and Central America have been limited by lack of refrigeration and other storage facilities. The 1956 exports were 141 percent of 1955 and 180 percent of 1954. They have accounted for much of the increase in total U.S. meat exports, and may be attributed to their quality as well as their

competitive international market price, despite currency regulations. (Currency controls in France, West Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, Finland, and Denmark limit imports of U.S. meat and meat products.)

West Germany is perhaps most representative of the gain in these exports. U.S. exports of variety meats to West Germany in 1952 were only 22 thousand pounds; in 1953, they increased to 2.6 million pounds; and in 1956 they rose to 27.0 million pounds. West German veterinary bans, instituted several years ago, prohibit imports of variety meats detached from the carcass. Dermark still supplies most of West Germany's fresh variety meats, and the United States only frozen. However, in 1955 and 1956 the United States almost exceeded Dermark in total volume of exports to West Germany — despite inspection difficulties and preferential treatment accorded Danish variety meats. Danish exports of variety meats increased from 12.3 million pounds in 1955 to 24.6 million pounds in 1956; during the same period, U.S. exports increased from 22 thousand pounds to 27.0 million pounds.

Hides and skins

U.S. exports of cattle hides and calf and kip skins in 1956 were about 15 percent less in volume and value than the previous year, due to the reappearance of Argentina in the international market as a major hide and skin exporter. From 1952 to 1955 the Peron regime had so controlled marketing of Argentine hides and skins, and reduced cattle slaughter, that U.S. hides found good markets. But following the Peron regime, Argentina's cattle slaughter rapidly increased and this factor, combined with greater utilization of leather substitutes by the leather industry, created larger surpluses of hides and calf and kip skins in the United States.

The price of U.S. hides and skins dropped in 1956, and competition in the international market became stronger. U.S. consumption of cattle hides in 1956 was 6.6 percent less than the 1945 level — the sharpest drop being in sales for mechanical belts, harness sadlery, and other leather industries' manufacturing. Consumption of other skins also was reduced substantially. Comparing the 1955 consumption level with that of 1945, calf and kip skin consumption dropped by 10.7 percent, and sheep and lamb skins by 53.2 percent. Despite sharply reduced demand for sheep, lamb, and goat skins, U.S. imports of these will continue high because of reduced domestic production.

Substantial U.S. trade in cattle hides and calf and kip skins will probably continue. Exports should continue to increase (Table 9) and imports should gradually be reduced. Most U.S. hides and skins exports go to Japan, Western Europe, Canada, and Mexico. In 1956, Japan purchased over one-fourth of U.S. cattlehide exports and one-third of calf and kip exports. Shipments to Europe during 1956 declined, probably due to sizable inventories in the hands of manufacturers, large Argentine exports and, perhaps, to the leveling off in the European market. About 30 percent of Argentina's 1956 exports of hides and skins reportedly went to Communist bloc countries. Because of their quality and uniform grade, Argentine hides and skins have a

good market in Western Europe where they are preferred by tanners. The Argentine meat-packing industry apparently makes a special effort to produce better quality hides then those produced in the United States.

The hide and skin market of Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. is uncertain. An increased demand or a reduction in imports from that area could adversely affect international trade in hides and skins.

U.S. imports of cattle hides have been very low in the past 5 years, compared with 1935-39 and the 1946-50 average (Table 10). Imports in 1956 were primarily from Canada and Argentina. Exports to Canada in 1956, however, were more than 3 times the volume of imports.

Imports of both goat and kid skins declined from 28.5 million pieces in 1955 to 25.8 million in 1956, due to increased use of leather substitutes — recently competitive in both price and quality. Principal suppliers of goat and kid skins are India, Pakistan, Brazil, Nigeria, British East Africa, and Ethiopia. U.S. imports of lamb and sheep skins rose sharply from 22.6 million pieces in 1955 to 29.5 million in 1956, the highest since 1946. This indicates reduced slaughter of sheep and lambs and a reduction of sheep population in the United States.

Other meat products

U.S. exports of hog and cattle sausage in 1956 were larger than in 1955. The value of sheep and goat casing imports in 1956, however, was double the value of 1955 imports, owing to growing domestic demand and low domestic production.

Foreign trade barriers

Many foreign governments have developed the protectionist attitude in seeking self-sufficiency, and use various methods to increase their domestic production and reduce their imports. Meat production in importing countries has increased substantially in recent years, and some countries which traditionally have been meat importers have become exporters.

Consumers have become more quality-conscious, and while U.S. prices for pork and variety meats are competitive, U.S. beef prices cannot currently compete with those of Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, and Dermark. Unusually high tariff rates and import fees further handicap U.S. export trade in meat and meat products. Lack of "hard currency" is still another barrier to expansion of U.S. meat trade. Countries economically stricken by World War II are limiting imports from hard-currency areas and using what hard currency they have for economic development. A few countries have limited their dollar purchases. Multiple exchange rates also limit U.S. exports. These rates are maintained through government-controlled internal prices to restrict imports of certain commodities and to encourage imports of others. For example, the Brazilian cruizero-U.S. dollar multiple exchange rate varies not only with the commodity involved but also with the essential or luxury aspect of that commodity.

Since World War II, several countries have entered into bilateral trade agreements to help ensure their export markets. Such agreements have created a non-competitive market. Furthermore, sanitary regulations of individual countries often are disadvantageous to the marketing of U.S. products, especially when long-haul transport and packing facilities are involved. The problem of animal diseases has already been mentioned.

Despite the fact that foreign government measures limit U.S. exports of meat and meat products and that competition in overseas markets becomes stronger every year, U.S. exports are increasing. Private industry and the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, have been working to eliminate or reduce the foreign trade barriers. Tariff rates on U.S. lard in West Germany have been reduced; Japan and the United States have been able to reach agreement on standards and regulations for imports of U.S. tallow and greases; and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) sessions have been so successful that several countries have agreed to reduce tariff rates on U.S. meat and meat products. All these results of cooperative effort have contributed to the increase in U.S. exports of livestock, meat, and meat products.

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Table 1.--LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND MEAT PRODUCTS: Value of U.S. exports and imports, annual 1954-56

Commodity	1954	1955	1956	:	Percent is of	
Exports: Tallow and greases Lard Hides and skins Beef and veal Pork and pork products Variety meats Mohair Live animals Sausage casings 1/ Processed meats Horse meat	97,218 83,878 54,405 9,234 16,512 10,354 2,409	113,443 76,066 66,464 10,835 17,112 13,183 6,168 13,265 8,550 4,361 2,617	127,803 79,523 56,918 24,554 19,325 18,641 13,474 11,587 7,637 4,402 2,852		- Perce 131 95 105 266 117 180 559 116 100 81 110	nt - 113 105 86 227 113 114 218 87 89 101 109
Imports: Pork Hides and skins Beef and veal Live animals Casings 2/ Processed meats Tallow and greases Lamb and mutton Total	139,438 144,534 38,429 17,323 12,221 1,676 178 461	107,624 46,806 35,696 28,973 13,114 2,141 244 566	94,576 52,301 29,780 15,759 15,050 2,223 1,682 324		68 117 77 91 123 133 945 70	88 112 83 54 115 104 689 57

^{1/} Hog and cattle; surplus in the United States. 2/ Mostly sheep; deficiency in the United States.

Table 2.--CANNED BEEF, HAMS AND SHOULDERS: U.S. imports, selected countries, annual 1952-56

Country	:	1952	:	1953	1954	1955	1956
	:		-	<u>1</u>	,000 pounds		
Canned beef: Argentina Uruguay Brazil Mexico Other countries	:	94,344 15,789 3,127 3,370 3,551		83,105 15,632 73 727 561	59,691 23,851 1,106 282 314	81,362 1,307 4,067 2 382	64,718 3,514 3,052 -
Total	:	120,181		100,098	85,214	87,120	72,727
Hams. shoulders and bacon (including canned):	:						
Netherlands Denmark Poland Canada Western Germany Other countries	•	19,939 8,818 9,366 14,836 3,645 589		36,328 15,425 13,409 26,388 13,061 1,495	37,005 22,488 18,496 17,917 15,455 1,413	28,138 23,425 21,942 18,608 13,124 2,111	28,939 17,790 23,430 14,298 8,242 1,906
Total	:	57,193		106,106	112,774	107,348	94,605

Table 3.--LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND MEAT PRODUCTS: Volume and value of U.S. exports, annual 1954-56

	Commodity	Doof and trong.	Fresh or frozen Canned	Total beef and veal	Fork: Fresh or frozen, except cured	cured or cooked	Uther pork, pickled, salted, or otherwise cured.	canned	Total pork	Lamb and mutton: (except cured)	Sausage, bologna, and frankfurters: Except canned	Meat and meat products, canned, n.e.c.	Baby food, canned	Intal meat exports.	
•• ••	1954		13,015 6,287 14,522	33,824	5,293	010,111 1,675	27,538	: 932 : 3,445	52,893	827	: : 1,417 : 6,413	; 611,41	म्०ग :	168,694	
Quantity	1955	1,000 pounds	18,438 5,094 17,132	40,664	159*9	11, 1, 38 3, 180	37,076	1,200	66,323	77	1,887 5,492	2,648	1478	916,711	
•• ••	1956		60,639 4,693 15,755	81,087	7,904	17,755 1,644	42,053	1,052 5	75,571	583	2,326 11,623	2,538	: 209	167,335 :	
	1954	061 -	3,956 2,338 2,940	9,234	1,183	5,657 1,424	5,055	801 2,392	16,512	352	708 2,893	1,323	185	31,207	
Value	1955	1,000 dollars	5,891 1,800 3,144	10,835	1,014	6,343 906	5,485	842 2,432	17,112	223	886 2,313	752	187	32,308	
••	1956	ı	20,004 1,704 2,846	24,551	1,57,1	7,769 ::	106 ° 5	740 : 2,781 :	19,325	296	999 :	758 :	259 :	48,281 :	
1956 value	percent 1954	- Percent	506 73 97	566	128	137 43	711	92 311	117	18	τ,ιτ 72	57	077	155	
ie as	1955	121	340 255 295	227	137	122	108	88 111	113	133	113	101	139	149	

Horse meat (all kinds)	16,328	13,505	901,11	2,590	2,617	2,852		011	109
Meat (except canned) variety meats	45,922	965,69	99,427	10,354	13,183	18,641	1	180	בלב
Total meat products.	162,144	200,959	277,952	171,	48,108	69,774	1,	158	715
Sausage casing, natural,	5,859	7,966	7,339	3,804	4,298	11,311.	7	113	100
Sausage casing, natural,	: 11,457	11,067	10,881	3,855	4,252	3,326		98	78
Larden	: 1465,397	562,071	611,394 :	83,878	990.692	79,523	••	95	105
Tallow and greases 1/	: 1,205,400	1,337,833	1,543,529 :	97,218	$113_{9}443$	127,803	 H	131	113
(1,000 pieces) (attle, calf and kip Sheep and lamb	7,744 588	9,431 847	8,046 831	53,573	64,778 1,686	54,657	% H	102 272	84 134
Mohair	2,536	6,053	11,835	2,409	6,168	13,474	 ?\	559	218
Livestock: Cattle and calves (No.) Sheep and lambs (No.) Hogs	21,252 11,589 887	34,901 26,113 1,378	36,860 60,110 10,255	9,586 290 101	12,413 469 383	9,966 1,089 532		104 376 527	80 232 139
Grand total		8	1	299,697	332,064	366,716		122	011
			the second secon						-

1/ Includes edible and inedible.

Table 4 .-- LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND MEAT PRODUCTS: Volume and value of U.S. imports, annual 1954-56

		Quantity			Value		1956 value	9 28
Commodity	1951	1955	1956	195/4	1955	1956	percent of	1955 1955
	1,	1,000 pounds		1,	1,000 dollars	ž I	- Percent	1 +21
Beef and veal: Fresh, chilled, or frozen beef	7,520	6,113	5,140	2,237	1,623	1,213	ਧੋ	75
fresh, contined, or frozen veal	1,048 85,244 23,234 8,646	275 87,120 5,231 19,775	24,5 72,727 8,304 25,444	303 28,813 4,663 2,257	91 27,971 896 5,048	73 20,285 1,361 6,414	2h 70 28h	80 73 152
Total beef and Veal	125,692	بلتك,811	986,111	38,273	35,629	29,346	77	82
Porks Fresh, chilled, or frozen	971,411	41,745	32,962	8,11,81	014,21	12,732	02	83
Hams, shoulders, and bacon	112,774 12,404 603	107,348 12,584 562	94,605 11,119 708	111,104, 9,620 566	82,124 9,572 518	72,889 8,326 629	%% H %%	89 87 121
Total pork	170,527	162,239	139,394	139,438	107,624	94,576	89	88
Lamb and mutton: Fresh, chilled, or frozen.	2,067	2,252	1,372	1911	995	324	02	57
Other, canned, prepared or preserved	: 4,613	5,303	5,532	1,676	تا لر 2	2,223	133	101
Total meat imports	302,899	288,308	258,158	179,848	145,960	126,469	70	87

8479	911	108	0	689	112	55	06
278	132	%	0	945	1117	97 200 3	83
1134	12,179	2,871	0	1,682	52,301	15,629 98 32	211,695
19	10,459	2,655	کر	र्गाट	46,806	28,530 185 258	235,164
3,54	9,220	3,001	0	178	465,44	дг., 51 94 061, 1	254,260
1,376	0 1 11 ° 5	8,877	0	11,571	55,514	159,359 3,158 382	1
268	099611	8,083	2	3,231	52,862	311,377 7,640 6,590	8
\$09	5,083	9,359	0	3,737	6गग. ८७	86,056 1,480 30,715	2
Offal, edible, fresh, or frozen.	Casings, sheep, lamb, and goar	Other natural	Lard	Tallow and greases	Hides and skins (1,000 pieces)	Livestock: Cattle (No.) Sheep (No.)	Grand total

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Equivalent 200-pound hogs.

Table 5.--MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS: Amount and value exported by United States under Title I, Public Law 480, January-December 1956

Country	:	La	rd		:	Tallow and	greases
Country	:	Quantity	3-	Value	:	Quantity:	Value
6.	:	1,000 lbs.	:	1,000 dol.	:	1,000 : 1bs. :	1,000 dol.
Austria Brazil China (Taiwan) Greece Israel Korea		23,054 10,408 22 1,473		2,400 1,473 3 186		7,000	490 95
Spain Turkey Yugoslavia Total		85,824		11,121	:	22,706 10,097 40,861	2,083 909 3,577

	:	La	rd		:	Tallow and	greases
Country	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity:	Value
	:	1,000 lbs.	:	1,000 dol.	:	1,000 : 1bs. :	1,000 dol.
Austria	: :				:	000 TO 000	
China (Taiwan)	:				:		
Greece	: :				:	14,021	4,553
Korea	:	220		110	:	TOD TO COD	
Paraguay	: :	****			:	13,647	3,486
Turkey	:				:		~~*
Yugoslavia Total	:	220		110	:	27,668	8,039
	:						

VALUE OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS, 1956

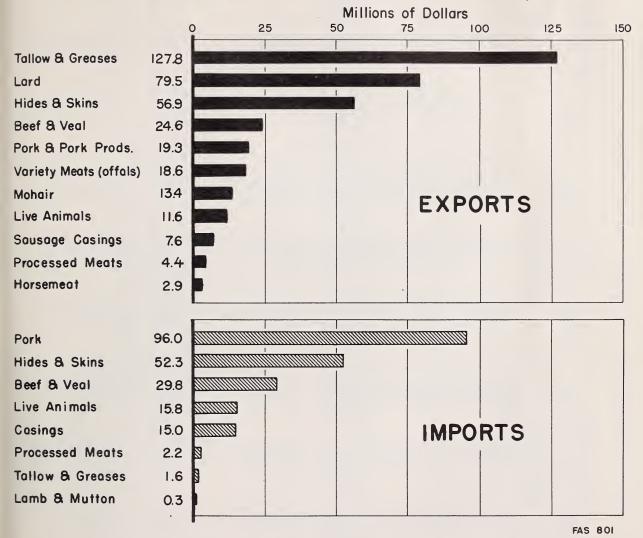


Table 6.--WEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS: U.S. exports, annual 1954-56

1956	2,640 2,640 173 113 114 115 115 117 118 118 119 118 119 119 119 119
Variety meats: 1955;	1,000 pounds 5,404 2,641 2,641 2,849 271 2,11 2,11 2,11 1,872 1,972 1,132
Vari	134 134 134 134 135 136 13 136 137 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138
1956	114 127 1 1933 1 193 1 1
Pork 1955 :	1,000 pounds 7
1954	26,353 1,907 1,040 1,040 1,478 872 872 19,576 617 617 26,353 2,449 1,097 1,097 1,995 11,905
1956	14,398 12,372 121 1221 1237 13,057 1,057 1,057 1,057 1,0537 1,0537 1,0537 1,0537 1,0537 1,0537 1,0537 1,0537 1,0537 1,0537 1,0537 1,0537 1,0537 1,0537 1,0537 1,0537 1,0537 1,0537 1,0537 1,054 1,054 1,055 1,057
Beef and weal	1,000 pounds 11,013 308 68 31 11,013 350 774 219 13,009 10 2 3,009 11 305 60 11
Be 1954	12,187 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87
Continent :	North America: Canada. Mexico. British Honduras. Panama, Rep. of Panama Canal Zone Bermuda. Cuba. Jamaica. Dominican Republic. Netherlands Antilles. Other. Total. South America. Colombia. Venezuela. Feruador. Peru. Chile. Surinam. Ecuador. Peru. Chile. Total. Total. Burope: Norway. Denmark. United Kingdom. Netherlands. Western. Switzerland.

		- 17 -	
24 12,257 84,818	629 24 104	3,098	99,427
6 - 1,146 59,589	22 - 23 - 13	129 1449 6	808 69,536
6 - 351 40,136	61.4211131	16 16 16 16	45,923
8191148		N8 N 758 ~	20170 1 4
838 6 6 191 20,772	394.	11,84,2 11,84,2 11,0 12,85,28	63 65 65 65 75,571
100 22,769	149 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	169 Lt7 637 637 637 83 110 83	18 18 2,290 66,322
1 1, 1,7 22,988	1427746 8 50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	15 115 30 30 115 30	20 20 29 29 52,893
9010100	2825W822H01	1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 6 00 4
6 2 2 39,502 58 58 1,0,141,7	13,576 13,576 107 33 33 6 6 6 25 25 1	51 98 17,266 11 173 1,73 1,73	4 82 20 106 -
60 1450 6,1693 127 11,091	13,188	3,146 69 92 11 172	1/4 78 78 78 19,499 140,664
4,943 12,12	2, 13, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,	1,9 1,8 2,429 26 80 106	2 30 32 32 33,824
			m m • • • • •
Portugal. Italy. Yugoslavia. Spain. Greece. Other	Asia: Israel Lebanon Kuwait Saudi Arabia Pakistan Thailand British Malaya Indonesia Japan Philippines, Rep. of	Nansei & Nanpo Islands Other Total Africa: Morocco Liberia Other	Oceania: French Pacific Islands U.S. Trust Territories Other. Other countries not specified. Grand total.

Table 7.--LARD: U.S. exports, including rendered pork fat, by country of destination, average 1935-39, annual 1954-56

·				
Continent and country	Average 1935-39	1954	: : 1955 :	1956 1/
North America: :	ter	1,00	0 pounds -	
Canada:	2,077	3,292	7,308	17,726
Costa Rica	1,186	7,028	8,208	5,300
Cuba	39,912 460	158 , 352 և0	167,004	163,131
El Salvador:	5	4,065	5,392	3,430
Guatemala	395 645	8 ,953 5 , 899	12,642	7,215 5,107
Mexico	5 , 499	30,672	6,360 20,314	14,538
Netherlands Antilles:	307	493	418	215
Panama Canal Zone:	157	682	1,018	941
Panama, Rep. of: Other countries:	1,033 284	9,498 1,890	3,238 2,779	4,067 1,752
Total:	51,960	230,371	234,681	223,422
South America: : Brazil	1	4	6	10,417
Bolivia:	15	4,994	6,829	7,159
Colombia:	3,741	2,358	2,852	8بلبار1
Ecuador	80 <u>1</u> 32	9,009 4,861	2,787 9,274	5 , 986
Venezuela	3,221	722	1,659	657
Other countries:	13	132	91	1,703
Total	7,824	22,080	23,498	27,374
Europe: : Austria	2/	18 1.78	27. 27.9	26 807
Belgium-Luxembourg.:	2 , 460	18,478 70	21,378 233	26,807
Czechoslovakia:	1,654	WH 04 00	***	00.0110
France	29	1,539	25	70.000
Greece	2,536 1	49,583	68,689 12	70,099 24
Italy	707	129	289	167
Netherlands	330 39	14,294	19,204 661	4,303
Switzerland:	2 1 8	2,216	293	386
United Kingdom:	95 ,7 33	97,114	167,732	161,067
Yugoslavia Other countries:	1,937	26 , 786 353	20 , 682 899	88,496 457
Total	105,648	210,562	300,097	352,517
_		220,000	200,071	776971
Soviet Union	4 36	2,383	3,768	3 1.01
Africa	158	2900	20	3,404 44
Oceania:	6		8	
Grand total:	165,636	465,396	562,072	<u>4</u> /61 1 ,394

^{1/} Preliminary. 2/ Austria included with Germany. 3/ Prior to Jan. 1952, reported as Germany. 1/ Includes 4,633,000 pounds, the final destination of which has not yet been designated.

Table 8.--INEDIBLE TALLOW AND GREASES: U.S. exports, by country of destination, average 1935-39, annual 1954-56

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	1954	: 1955	: 1956 <u>1</u> /
and country	-///		:	:
North America: British West Indies Canada Cuba Dominican Republic El Salvador Guatemala Mexico	6 4,352 1,076 264 2/ 196 266	4,340 13,533 31,927 3,327 5,349 4,354 46,291	3,522 52,405	2,561 25,651 38,927 3,410 3,887 5,075 57,961
Other	354	1,845	3,351	3,932
Total	6,514	110,966	120,608	141,404
South America: Chile	6 82 2 38 60	4,890 16,060 8,274 9,860 8,346	6,957 19,621 7,628 9,521 6,125	4,848 8,485 9,571 10,696 7,952
Total	188	47,430	49,852	41,552
Europe: Austria Belgium-Luxembourg France Germany, Western 3/4/ Ireland Italy Netherlands Norway Switzerland United Kingdom Yugoslavia Other Total	3/ 500 70 98 2 308 1,364 98 112 514 2 230	3,499 46,562 11,709 117,519 5,845 159,081 211,926 4,517 24,911 9,540 21,456 17,587	5,317 68,863 16,725 109,629 8,982 190,569 261,935 3,276 29,152 6,347 23,944 18,109 742,848	7,241 71,582 3,849 138,857 5,925 272,284 236,646 2,655 29,168 18,330 24,117 70,733
Asia:	2,200	عرب و بارن	742,040	100,000
Japan	102 50 58	192,615 13,269 11,979 21,855 14,162	203,094 16,154 12,074 23,609 19,612	210,806 17,809 13,649 26,873 20,968
Total	210	253,880	274,543	290,105
Africa: Egypt Federation of Rhodesia	4	46,828	36,823	49,427
and Nyasaland Union of South Africa Other	11:	8,773 57,004 3,073	6,665 56,562 5,039	5,956 68,424 8,231
Total	18	115,678	105,089	132,038
Australia and Oceania:	96			
Grand total	10,324	1,162,106	5/1,293,840	5/1,487,872

^{1/} Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Austria included with Germany. 4/ Prior to Jan. 1952, reported as Germany. 5/1955 total includes .9 million pounds; 1956 total includes 1.386 million pounds, the final destinations of which have not as yet been designated.

Table 9.--HIDES AND SKINS: U.S. exports, by country of destination, average 1935-39, annual 1953-56.

Average : 1935-39 :	1953	1954	1955	: : 1956
260 127 4 3 24 37 1 77	845 430 63 88 278 215 237 37 188	880 386 206 760 1,243 431 319 133 820	1,251 696 778 717 783 388 125 137 977	1,324 770 702 434 284 243 244 21 918
533	2,381	5,178	5,852	4,940
247 170 13 25 12 10 6 72 555	757 313 53 123 89 62 123 60 1,580	656 349 342 515 240 106 136 223	857 651 734 480 363 76 41 377 3,579	1,017 568 782 207 98 47 103 285
3/1,009 80 3/11 3/38 11 81 1,230	343 12 1/ 27 10 27 419	362 60 19 79 66 586	314 154 215 90 7 67 847	322 222 103 86 43 31 807
	1935-39: 260 127 4 3 24 37 1/ 1 77 533 247 170 13 25 12 10 6 72 555 3/1,009 80 3/11 3/38 11 81	1935-39: 1953: 1.00 260 845 127 430 4 63 3 88 24 278 37 215 1/ 237 1 37 77 188 533 2,381 247 757 170 313 13 53 25 123 12 89 10 62 6 123 72 60 555 1,580 3/1,009 343 80 12 3/11 1/ 3/38 27 11 10 81 27	1935-39: 1953: 1954:	1935-39: 1953: 1954: 1955

^{1/} Less than 500. 2/ Includes goat and kid. 3/ For 1939.

Country	WAGI		1953	: 1954	: 1955	1956			
of origin	1935-39 :	1946-50		:	:	:			
	:	1,000 pieces							
Cattle hides:	: 550	419	303	381	297	210			
Canada	29	77	JUJ	1	471	210			
Cuba	<u> 1</u> 1,	29	1 /1	1/					
France	23	7	1/1	_3	5	1/			
Germany, Western	17	16	11	7	11	17			
Netherlands	5	2	7	í	2	5 4			
Switzerland	7	1	13	7	5	3			
India	22	11	71	27	1∕				
Argentina	1,309 400	712 216	3 5	1		99			
Uruguay	٠	65				1			
Australia	31	16							
New Zealand	: 40 : 78	1) ₁ 287	<u> </u>	11	13 և	3			
Other countries		1,872	455	443		5 341			
Total : Calf and kip skins:	2,580	1,012	455	443	344	241			
Canada	394	342	777	585	556	398			
Denmark	4	8	38	50	36	7			
Finland	178	42		3.00	210				
France	: 548 : 19	80 33	235 45	123	1148 93	131 48			
Netherlands	76	16	39	18	88	49			
Norway	_	9	8		1				
Poland	* T	57	309	119	1710	53			
Switzerland	75	10 168	39 129	1) ₁	20 կ7	18 43			
Argentina		35	wa tu-re	1/	41				
New Zealand		149	201	200	238	301			
Other countries		316	112	11	72	148			
Total Goat and kid skins:	3,181	1,265	1,932	1,189	1,439	1,196			
Haiti, Rep. of	385	674	594	447	537	605			
Arabia		775	810	6i	60	76			
India	- 7	10,916	8,974	7,401	7,655	5,607			
Pakistan	2,523	2,009 1,232	1,912 955	2,097 536	3,009 601	2,393 630			
Brazil		3,028	4,055	2,557	2,693	3,121			
Peru	837	757	579	770	852	816			
Venezuela		573	663	379	282	102			
British East Africa : British Somaliland		2,134 954	2,702 693	961 4 2 2	2,307 410	2,069 420			
Ethiopia		3,084	2,842	2,707	3,134	2,731			
Italian Africa	133	679	953						
Nigeria	* :	4,037 980	2,880 748	2,095	3,329	3,429			
Other countries		1,807	2,544	568 4,230	4446 3 ،1 89	370 3,394			
Total		36,639	31,904	25,231	28,504	25,763			
Sheep and lamb:					-				
United Kingdom		1,216	1,277	707	965	1,213			
Iran	,T	346 4 ,1 75	2,004 2,495	1,029 567	1,232 524	3,499 840			
Brazil		77	30	301	1,100	1,235			
Union of South Africa :	1,098	316	15	-	64	172			
Australia:		3,509	2,729	1,320	1,002	1,268			
New Zealand:	2000	11,087 3,819	14,404 2,095	13,306 2,713	14,320 3,368	16,350			
Total:	Mary Control of the C	24,545	25,049	20,586	22,575	29,497			
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